Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1824. [NO. 377.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-east side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity,

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of hich *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always he had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and othe Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh. for at knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.
Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county. near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.



The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.
WILLIAM L. HAYES.
Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Committed

TO the Jail of Richmond County, on the 20th Inst. as a Runaway, a Negro who calls himself TOM, said when first committed that he belonged to John Kershaw, but now says he belongs to Charles Loyd, near Cheraw Hill, S. C. Said negro is a very large bright mulatto.
THO. P. WILLIAMS, *Jailor.*
July 25, 1824.—3t75

Runaways.

COMMITTED to the jail of Richmond county, the following negroes, to wit: a negro boy named BILL, who says he belongs to Capt. Benton, on Lynche's creek, South Carolina; JIM, who says he belongs to John Clinton; and WILL, who says he belongs to John Gouge, both of Kershaw District, South-Carolina. The owners may apply, prove their property, and take them away
THOMAS P. WILLIAMS,
Jailor of Richmond Co. N. C.
July 17, 1824.—5t79p

NOTICE.

THE Officers of the *Agricultural Society* of Cumberland, are requested to attend a called meeting to be holden on the Monday evening of the next County Court of Cumberland, at 8 o'clock, at the Town House.
By order of the President,
J SEAWELL, *Sec'ry.*
Fayetteville, Aug. 10, 1824.—2w

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS
And Tartan
Cashmere,
Merino, Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
and Cassimere
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and stripe } SILKS
Do coloured do
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted } Hosiery.
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Buckskin,
York Tan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings } Domestic.
Do do bleached do do
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss,
Mull and Book } MUSLINS.
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes, all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira,
Teneriffe, and } WINES.
Vin de Grave,
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,
200 casks *Cut Nails and Brads* to wit:
4d 4½d. 5d 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also*,
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.
55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.
January 6, 1824—.32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the

Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
March 3, 1824.—52tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

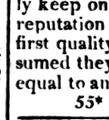
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
Apr 1, 41824 58

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31, 1824 56tf

FOR SALE,

Drafts on New-York and Philadelphia at sight, and United States' Bank Notes.

Apply to
JAMES DONALDSON, or to
MARTIN MACPHERSON, Sen.
11th Augst. 1824.



A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.
Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.

NOTICE,

THAT at July session of Richmond county court, Letters of Administration were granted to the estate of Archibald M'Donald, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead at bar.
ALEXANDER M'DONALD.
Richmond Co. 22d July, 1824.—3t77

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally.

Refer to Messrs.
DUNCAN THOMSON, STUART, BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR, R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*
Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—67tf

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are
Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts } SILKS,
Levantine
Green Florence
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formely Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

Just received and for sale, several neat,

light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.
C. & P. MALLETT.
June, 1824—67tf

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes
And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.
59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by
'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

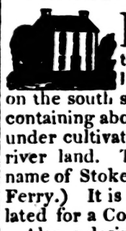
FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.
March 4 1824.—52tf.

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.



BY virtue of the authority in me vested by the late Will and Testament of Mrs. Eliza Ramsey, dec'd. I offer for sale, a valuable tract of land, on the south side of Deep River, Chatham county, containing about 640 acres, 200 acres of which are under cultivation; about 100 of it is low ground, or river land. The situation is well known by the name of Stokes Place, (at Ramsey's, now Boylan's Ferry.) It is a desirable situation, and well calculated for a Country Store.

Also, a desirable situation near the Gulph, known by the name of Mr. Collum's place, containing about 125 acres of good land, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Dubrutz, and Robt. Palmer, Esq. with a good dwelling house and necessary outhouses.

Further particulars of the beforementioned lands may be had by application to Arch'd. McBryde, or Philip Alston, Esqrs.

Terms of sale, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, or a mortgage on the property if required.
JOHN CRUSOE, *Executor.*
Fayetteville, July 20, 1824.—a2mt'79

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement, and forward their account to this Office for payment.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.
NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen it his office.——25tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against JOSEPH SUMMERL, SUMMERL ASSON & Co. or SUMMERL & ASSON, for debts contracted before the 26th February, 1823, are requested to lodge them with the subscriber, legally attested, before the 1st. day of September next, for the purpose of being forwarded to Garret Newkirk, Esq. of Philadelphia, assignee of Jos. Summerl, who will as soon as convenient declare a dividend of the assets in his hands, agreeably to an assignment, made by Jos. Summerl to Garret Newkirk. D. A. DAVIS.
Fayetteville, Aug. 12th, 1824.—3t79.

HUMOUR.

This is a practice
As full of labour as a wise man's art;

MIRACULOUS CURE BY STEAM.

Quack! Quack! Quack!—We extract the following serious and interesting report of a trial at the last Tioga circuit, from the Saratoga N. Y. Sentinel of August 6, 1824.

RUNYAN vs. REW & PARSONS.—United States' patent law, *high pressure practice of physic; miraculous cure by the power of steam.*

The suit was brought against the defendants, for mal practice. They were not regularly licensed physicians, or, as it was expressed by their witness on the trial, "they did not belong to the standing order, but were practising under a license from the United States." The license from the United States, under which they claimed the right to practice physic, was an assignment of a patent granted to one Thompson, giving to him and his assigns, the exclusive right of making, using and vending certain medicines or remedies, designated by numbers, and particularly described in the specification. One of the defendants was a farmer, at the time he purchased the right, and commenced the practice of physic under the patent; and neither had ever made the science of medicine a regular study.

A son of the plaintiff, 19 or 20 years of age, was attacked with the lumbago, or an acute pain across the loins, occasioned by sudden exposure to rain, after lifting hard in building a log fence. The defendant commenced by bathing his loins with the patent medicine, No. 6. sometimes called rheumatic drops, and composed of spirits of turpentine, pulverized Cayenne pepper, gum myrrh, gum camphor and spirits of wine.

Their fomentation was also aided by the application of a red hot shovel to his back, which occasionally came in contact with, and burned the skin. While this powerful embrocation was applied to his back, they gave to the patient internally, some red drops, (probably No. 4. pulverized cayenne pepper,) which from the peculiar name given to them, as well as from their taste, were admirably calculated to remind him of the future torments of the wicked in another world.

They next gave him five cups of hot tea, (No. 5, a strong decoction of ginseng root and bayberry bark,) and raised the steam upon the patient, by surrounding him with hot stones, and pouring water thereon. After steaming the patient about an hour, he was put to bed.

By this time he had entirely lost all sense of feeling, in both legs, and a stranguary had also been produced. In this situation the young man was left by the defendants, and they were not again called, though one of them afterwards declared that if they had been permitted to attend him, they could have restored the perfect use of his limbs, by a continued application of the same remedies. The day after the defendants left him, a licensed physician, and soon afterwards a second was called to attend him.

At the expiration of three weeks the young man recovered the sense of feeling in his limbs, and the strangaury was removed about the same time; it was about six months before he was able to walk; and at the trial he hobbled into court upon crutches. It appeared, that No. 6, (the rheumatic drops) had been administered, by the person practising under the patent, in cases of rheumatisms, typhus fever, nervous fever, dropsy in the chest, palsy, convulsion fits, and for a common cough. The defendants had, in one case of typhus fever, administered some of the patent drops as a cathartic; but whether it was the rheumatic drops, the bayberry tea, or the pulverized cayenne pepper, did not appear. In this last case of typhus fever, the defendants had steamed the patient (a boy) constantly, for a week. While the steam was at its height one of the defendants said he must now go to the full extent of the patent, and immediately caused him to be stripped naked and drenched with cold water. The boy's sister was in the act of coming to see him and met one of the defendants near the door who had just left him. The defendant informed the sister that her brother was doing well, and in a fair way of recovery, but before she got into the house he was dead. Whether his death was occasioned by the fault of the engineer in raising the steam too high, or in condensing the steam too suddenly, by the application of the cold water, has never been ascertained.

A witness on the part of the defendants, who called himself a doctor, but said he did not belong to the standing order, testified that he was well acquainted with the rheumatick drops (No. 6.) He had made for sale 20 or 30 gallons of the same kind of medicine and had frequently used it and always with success. The practice of the defendants in the case of the plaintiff's son, was perfectly proper; and he had no doubt if they had been permitted to continue the use of No. 6, with the bayberry tea and the application of steam, the patient would have been restored to health in a very short time. The natural effect of the medicine, was, firstly to destroy the use of his limbs, and then by continuation of the treatment to restore them to a healthy state. This doctor then detailed at length, to the court and jury, an instance of a most remarkable cure which he had effected by the same kind of practice.

The doctor was called to a lady who had a nervous fever, and found her, apparently in the last agonies. When he arrived she was speechless, and the blood had settled under her nails. He immediately forced her to swallow a little of No. 6, and then raised the steam upon her, and kept it up until she revived. He then continued to steam her day and night for three weeks, and caused her to drink during the same time, six quarts daily, of No. 5 (the bayberry tea); and at the expiration of the three weeks the lady was restored to perfect health. Several times during that period the attendant suffered the steam to go down, which had well nigh cost the patient her life. At one of these times she was so far gone, on the arrival of the doctor, that there was no life remaining, except in one foot; but immediately upon administering No. 6 and raising the steam, life was restored to the rest of her body, and he finally accomplished her cure as above stated.

On his cross examination, the doctor stated he had no license to practice, under the authority of this state or of any other state, but he had a license to practice under the government of the United States, and he thereupon produced a copy of the patent and license from Thompson, authorising him to practice under the same. The doctor said he had never studied with any licensed physician, but he had learned the business, from a patent doctor, at Passamaquoddy, who told him he obtained his information from another in New Hampshire. Physicians practising under the state authority had sometimes been called in to consult with the *doctor* in critical cases; and in one case in particular, a physician of Geneva had been called in, who did not treat him civilly; and in consequence of that, the *doctor* cut his company and would have nothing to do with him.

Two physicians of the standing order were called as witnesses, but as neither of them were acquainted with the steam practice, or knew any thing of the rare properties of No. 6, as a medicine, they supposed the practice of the defendant had injured the patient.

The Judge who tried the cause must be a great stickler for state rights; for in his charge to the jury he intimated his opinion, pretty strongly, that *a patent from the U. States could not make a good physician of a man who had never seen a medical book*—and moreover, that it would not even authorise the defendants to practice in violation of the laws of this state. And although the Judge admitted that the decision of the United States' Court rendered the use of steam free so far as relates to the propelling of boats, yet he seemed to think that decision could not be extended to a case like the present. And as the patent under which the defendants claimed, did not expressly authorise them to practice upon the high pressure principle, it would (especially after the recent disaster at New York) be unwise and improper for the Courts to sanction such practice.

And the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $220 damages.

Out of Shape.—Mr. Twiss, a romancing traveller, was talking of a church he had seen in Spain a mile and a half long. "Bless me!" said Garrick, "how broad was it?" "About ten yards," said Twiss. "This is, you'll observe, gentlemen," said Garrick to the company, "not a round lie, but differs from his other stories, which are generally as broad as they are long."

Though wit be pleasant, it is not often that it carries a great body with it.

INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Mr. Chateaubriand.—The following paragraph is the conclusion of an article in the Journal des Debats a paper in the direction of Mr. Chateaubriand.

Let us not deceive ourselves, a new war is commencing for nations. Will it be happy? God knows. As to us, it is only given to prepare ourselves for future events, and to have a presentiment what they are to be, that we may avoid useless opposition.

The only man who could stop the movement of the age is no more. The arm which divided the rocks of the Simplon to make a route to our glory, has been in its turn broken. The formidable oppressor of public liberty was thrown to die at the feet of the people of the new world, whose liberty is now fermenting. But in his progress he accelerated the age in the middle of old empires, he was himself an astonishing novelty; and *if by his despotism he checked the developement of ideas, he promoted by his extraordinary singularity, whatever there was grand and hidden in the spirit of the times.*

The Atlantic is only a brook which is passed in a few days; and the influence of the policy of the states which may be established in America, will be felt in Europe. This is already a change.

Germany, released from the sway of our sword, has only re-established the half of her gothic constitution. The federative bond is renewed in a different manner, and representative governments have entered into the union. It is agitated that in her attempts to repair the ruins, she has thrown them down on herself.

Portugal has re-established its ancient representative government. Spain, which at first took revolution for liberty, will sooner or later find the latter in its ancient Cortes. Spain is never in a hurry; what is not done to day, will be done to-morrow; and in its christian resignation, there is something of the patience of God, whose orders she awaits. Constitutional monarchy is not formed in France of a written code, though we have a printed set of laws—it is the daughter of the age and of events, like the ancient monarchy of our fathers.

From the New-York Evening Post, August 14.

Our countrymen in Paris, celebrated the anniversary of our national Independence on the 5th July. Gen. La Fayette, and Mr. Brown, our Minister, honored the company with their presence. Mr. Irving ex-minister to Spain, chairman, proposed the health of La Fayette, which he introduced with a few appropriate remarks, to which La Fayette replied as follows: "When I had last the honor of dining with you in public, I expressed my anxious desire to visit the beloved soil of the U. States; the new manifestations of American good will which I have since then received, have induced me to hasten to enjoy the happy voyage thither. It is with the most tender gratitude that I thank you for your congratulations and your good wishes, under the prospect which I have of finding myself in a few days on my way to America, under the old flag of our Revolution, liberty and independence." Gen. La Fayette gave the following toast: "*To the Holy Alliance of all the friends of liberty and equality, and may the enemies of the cause of independence never succeed in their intrigues to divide where they cannot conquer.*"

Death of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands.—We have this week to record the death of her Majesty Tamehamalu, consort of his Majesty Tamehameha, the second King of the Sandwich Islands. Her Majesty departed this life on Thursday evening, at half past six o'clock, and, to the last, was quite sensible and composed. His Majesty took his last farewell about 10 o'clock in the morning previously to which she informed him that she was sensible she was dying, and was quite resigned. Their separation was truly affecting. The immediate cause of her Majesty's death was inflammation of the lungs. The mortal remains of the Queen were removed at five o'clock this morning, (12th) from Osborn's Hotel, in a hearse and six followed by some of the suite in a mourning coach, and deposited in a vault under St. Martin's Church, where it remains until removed for embarkation."

Death of the Chinese Lady.—To the death of the Sandwich Islands, (says the Courier,) we regret to add that of another remarkable foreign lady Yhou Fung Queen, who expired on Friday, July 9.

Within the present week the number of dead cattle that have been brought into the markets of Dublin has called forth the most prompt and persevering energies of our worthy chief magistrate, to check this most monstrous evil. A very malignant disease is at present prevalent amongst black cattle, particularlarly cows—this week lordship seized no less than *eight carcases!* At a late hour yesterday two of them were thrown over the battlements of Essex bridge into the river.—*Dublin paper.*

Funeral obsequies of Lord Byron.—The London Courier, of the 12th of July contains an account of the funeral of Lord Byron, which took place that day. "Vast crowds assembled at an early hour in the morning, in Great-George street to witness the grand funeral of Lord Byron. The whole street was one mass of human beings, nor were they confined to this spot only for every street through which the solemn procession passed, was lined with people."—The body was to be entombed at Nottingham on the 16th.

Affairs of Greece.—*Turkish Defeat.*—Accounts were received in London, on the 8th from Greece, by letters from Trieste, dated June 26, which confirm what has been before stated of the defeat of the Turkish commander in chief. It appears that this general, who is one of the best in the Turkish army, had proceeded with much expedition towards the passes of the Thermopylæ, which he made an effort to force.

The Turkish troops fought with more courage than usual, and for a time the issue of the contest seemed doubtful. In the end, however; the patriotic defence of the Greeks prevailed, and the pacha was compelled with some loss to make a retreat to Larissa, where he was to wait for reinforcements from Romelia. The same letters state that the corps of Constantine Bozzaris, and the troops of the Pacha of Scutari, had met, and that an engagement had taken place, which must have terminated favorably to the Greeks, as Constantine remained in possession of the field, and the Turks had fallen back 10 and 20 leagues in all directions.

The naval force of the Turks in the Gulf of Lepanto is only eight vessels; three frigates, two corvettes, and three brigs. The Greeks have in the waters of Ipsara not less than 180 sail, mostly small.

Letters from Corfu, dated June 7, state that Prince Maurocordato, the Greek President, has marched against the Turks under Omer Vrione, and that he has taken with him only the most chosen troops—the issue could not be doubtful. The Prince will combine his operations with those of Nicetas, who has received orders to penetrate into Thessaly by Livadia; in the centre of which province the two armies are to form a junction.

The Greeks are endeavouring to raise an expedition to proceed against the Turks, who occupy several points in Macedonia; but it is feared that they must confine themselves to the defensive for the present, as the Pacha of Egypt is really preparing to send a fleet to Candia, manned with Austrian and Malay sailors. Providence, however, which seems resolved to aid the Greeks in spite of their own unworthy dissentions, has raised them up a Prophet in Arabia and Upper Egypt, in the person of a Wechabite, who has already a large army of Arabs and Egyptians in hostility to the Pacha, with the entire population of the part in which they now are, favorable to their views. To crush this danger the Pacha has ordered much of his disposable force to proceed against the Wechabite Prophet; and it is certain that if his fleet sails, the troops which it conveys will not be numerous.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Monday, Aug. 16.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock Fort La Fayette announced by a salute of *thirteen* guns, the arrival at the Narrows of the packet ship *Cadmus*, Capt. Allyn, in 31 days from Havre, with the gallant GENERAL LA FAYETTE on board, accompanied by his son George Washington La Fayette, Mr. Auguste Le Vasseur, and one servant. At 10 o'clock the ship came to anchor at the Quarantine ground, where the steam boat Nautilus was waiting to receive the General on board with the intention of bringing him direct to the city. On learning however, the preparations made for his reception, he preferred delaying his entrance till to-day (Monday) and landed on Staten Island, where he was conducted to the house of the Vice President. A salute was fired from the ship Importer, from Canton, at the Quarantine ground, on the General's setting his foot on shore.

At 11 o'clock, the Bellona steam boat proceeded to Staten Island with a deputation of the Common Council, to congratulate the General on his arrival, who received them with the greatest politeness, conversed freely with his old associates in the revolutionary war, some of whom he recognized, and appeared in excellent health and spirits. In the course of the day he was visited by crowds of our citizens, who eagerly pressed forward to grasp that hand to which this country owes so much for her present independent and flourishing condition.

All is bustle and activity this morning to welcome in a proper manner the patriotic chief.—The steam ship Robert Fulton, manned with 200 seamen from the Constitution frigate, and the officers of the navy on this station, and decorated with the flags of every nation, sailed about 10 o'clock for Staten Island. She was followed by the Chancellor Livingston with a band of music, the Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut, Nautilus, and Bellona, and other boats crowded with passengers. The General will be received on board the Chancellor Livingston, the Robert Fulton firing a salute, and his arrival is expected to take place at the Battery about 12 o'clock, whence he will be escorted to the City Hall, where he will be formally received by the Mayor and Common Council, and receive the marching salute of the troops. He will be conducted to the Portrait Room, which has been fitted up for his reception during his stay in this city.

An order has been received this morning from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, by which "the President of the United States directs, that General La Fayette, when he arrives in this country, be received at all military posts, with the honors due to the highest military rank in our service."

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival at this port of General LA FAYETTE, accompanied by his son George Washington La Fayette, Mr. Auguste Le Vasseur, companion, and one servant. They arrived here yesterday morning in the ship Cadmus, Captain Allyn, after a pleasant passage of 31 days from Havre. The fact of his arrival was made known by the Telegraph at an early hour, and it spread thro' the city with electrical rapidity. Broadway was soon thronged and the Battery crowed with people, who sallied forth with the expectation that the Hero and veteran of two revolutions, might come directly to the city. The arrangements of our city authorities, however, for his reception, having been seasonably communicated to him, he landed at Staten Island, and was conducted to the seat of the Vice-President where he remained through the day and passed the night. Fort La Fayette fired a salute as the ship passed, and a handsome salute was fired as the General landed, from the ship Importer, Captain Kean, from Canton, owned by Mr. T. H. Smith, lying at the Quarantine.

In the City the national flag was immediately hoisted and displayed at all the public places during the day.

At 11 o'clock, a steam boat proceeded to Staten Island, with Gen. Morton, and several members of the Common Council, to greet his arrival, and communicate formally, the arrangements that have been made. The General received company during the greater part of the day. *Col. Platt, who was in his suite during the Revolution, officiated to receive and introduce visitors,* but in many instances, the General unrestrained by the ordinary rules of etiquette, was as anxious as his visitors were to crowd forward and grasp it.

This day will present one of the most brilliant displays ever witnessed in New York. The Military will parade at an early hour, and be in readiness at the Battery to receive the General, who will be waited upon at Staten Island, and accompanied up to the city by a committee of the Corporation. For the accommodation of the Committee, the *Chancellor Livingston* steam boat has been volunteered by the North River Company, and will be accompanied by four other steam boats, all richly decorated. It is expected the General will land at the Battery between 12 and 1 o'clock, whence he will be escorted to the City Hall, where he will be formally received by the Mayor and Common Council, and receive the marching salute of the troops in front of the Hall; after which he will be conducted to the apartments prepared for his reception at the City Hall.

On the receipt of the news at Philadelphia, the *Mayor immediately requested a merry peal to be rung on the bells of Christ Church.*

Every thing does not kill; but something will.

Distressing Casualty.—In the town of Attleborough, last week, a girl, about 12 years of age, was returning home from school, but recollecting something which she wanted and had left at the school house, went back with the view of obtaining it, and finding the door fastened, she, it is supposed, shoved up the window, with the intention of getting in that way. The child not returning as usual from school, the mother went in search of her, when shocking to relate, she discovered the lifeless body of her child, suspended by the neck, from the school house window. It is supposed the child jumped from the ground to get in at the window, and the same moment the window sash fell and caught her by the neck—her feet just clearing the ground and consequently she had no power to extricate herself. *Perhaps a knowledge of the manner in which this child lost her life, would have a beneficial effect,* as it is not a thing of very uncommon occurence for grown persons to attempt the like, and even they, under such circumstances, would have no power to extricate themselves.—*Boston Gazette.*

Casualty.—On the 13th July, Mr. Dudley Hosford, of Genesee, through mistake, drank a small quantity of diluted pot ash; the effects of which resisted all medical aid, and soon after terminated his existence.

The Somerville Messenger mentions the extraordinary circumstances of the death of James Wilsor, son of Joseph Wilson, of Lebanon in this county, having been killed by falling from a fence, over which he was getting, with a pitcher in his hands. As he fell the pitcher broke and a piece of it came in contact with his neck and severed the jugular vein; he died in a few minutes. A similar accident happened to a man in Trenton about twenty years ago—the main artery was cut and he died of the wound.

Caution to Boys.—On Tuesday last, a Boy, who kept in an office in State street, carelessly placed himself in an open window of the second story, next to the street, and fell asleep, from whence he fell, head first, upon the granite pavement. Although much bruised, the lad is likely to recover.

A child belonging to a tavernkeeper, in Montreal, a few days since drank about a pint of spirits which had been imprudently left in its way. The little sufferer lingered for twelve hours, under the most excruciating pain, and then expired.

An attempt was lately made to destroy a whole family in Virginia by poison. Arsenic was mixed with butter, in such large quantities as to occasion its being immediately thrown from the stomach, which circumstance saved their lives.

Six persons died lately in England in consequence of drinking cider drawn from a barrel, where some adders had died, and were undergoing decomposition.

A plague remedied—One of the greatest inconveniences in our climate, at this season of the year, is occasioned by the ants getting on our dressed provisions, which makes them generally, very disgusting, particularly to delicate persons, and precludes the advantage of the use of cold meats, which are most agreeable in warm weather. The method is extremely simple, convenient and safe. Take a wine glass well cleaned, and place it in your safe upside down, and put the dish or plate which contains your meat on it. It may be here balanced with the greatest safety, and I will warrant that it will be free from ants, provided you take care that the meat and dish or plate, be free from them when you place it in that situation. The above mentioned remedy was discovered by a sufferer after trying all the common remedies,

POLITICAL.

Richmond, (Va.) August 10.

Richmond Meeting.—The meeting of the friends o Mr. Adams was held in this city on Friday last. We refer to this paper for their proceedings. We beg leave, in the name of the committee of correspondence to solicit communication with other committees appointed throughout the State; and that their communications be addressed to Leroy Anderson, Secretary to the Meeting. Between 150 and 200 were present at this meeting—three hundred were expected—many mistook the hour, (the first postponed meeting had been fixed at 6 o'clock, this at 8—many had gone to the North, to the Springs, &c.) *It is believed that there is a majority of votes for Adams in Richmond or very near an equality.*—Const'l Whig.

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond friendly to the election of John Quincy Adams, held pursuant to notice, on Friday the 6th August, in the Capitol—On motion, Wm. B. Randolph was called to the Chair, and Leroy Anderson appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were stated, and the meeting addressed by John H. Pleasants, at whose instance the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

The citizens of Richmond friendly to the election of John Quincy Adams, availing themselves of the common right, and following the example set in various parts of the United States, have assembled to designate their choice of a suitable individual to fill the office of President of the United States for four years succeeding the 4th of March, 1825. In the exertion of a privilege which, at so critical a juncture, becomes also a sacred duty, they think it decorous to declare the consideration, which have governed their choice. These considerations are two fold: In the character and qualifications of John Quincy Adams, they discover a superiority which will render him a worthy successor of the able men who have administered the government of the United States. For thirty years he has filled successively many officers of high trust and responsibility under the government of the United States, and the State of Massachusetts. An Envoy at many of the Courts of Europe, and, at periods of great difficulty, his situation has afforded him every opportunity of acquiring a familiar knowledge of the mutual relations subsisting not between the United States and the maritime powers of Europe merely, but the nations of the whole civilized world. The fruits of his diplomatic labors display a profound acquaintance with the principles of modern diplomacy—a deep and tenacious regard for the interests and honor of his country. In the successive confidence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, by each of whom he has been employed in stations of distinction and trust, we possess the best assurance of Mr. Adams' virtue, intelligence and ability.—Were the evidences of Mr. Adams' abilities, republicanism and private worth more equivocal than they are, the chasm of proof would be supplied, and our own confidence in his individual purity and solid qualifications justified by the opinions and sagacity of these great and excellent men. For seventeen years he has been identified with the Republican party, and in the Senate of the United States, at different European Courts, in the mission which terminated in the treaty of Ghent, and as secretary of the State of the United States, has manifested a devoted attachment to the principles of that party, exhibited talents competent to every and to all the stations to which he has been called, and displayed an energy of character and aptitude for business, adequate to fulfill the most laborious duties.—In his political attachments, in his tried experience, in the respect and confidence of the first men of our country, in the acknowledged splendor of his political and literary attachments, we recognize indeed every qualification necessary in the first magistrate of this great Republic, and to guide its accelerated march to the first rank among the nations of the earth. We might safely repose the claims of the candidate whom we have selected on their intrinsic superiority—and under a government which knows no distinction but merit, confide the success of our cause to the virtue and intelligence of the American people. But good as that cause is, and much as we trust to its final success, it derives from recent events new interest, and appeals for support to the most sacred principles.

Early in the history of our government, a custom was introduced, whose evil tendency was apprehended by many, and which on principle was defended by few. It was justified at first only by necessity, though ultimately it has been sanctioned from precedent, and recommended by success. Used at first as an untried but promising expedient to harmonize the conflicting views of members of the same political party, the caucus threatens at last to engraft itself permanently on our system of government, to supersede the functions of the Constitution, and to transfer the important power of electing a Chief Magistrate, from the people to an unconstitutional and self-constituted junta. In its pristine and purest form, when composed of the whole or a majority of the political party in Congress, which first used it, and who represented a large majority of the nation, it was viewed both from its operation and as being unknown to the Constitution, by many of our wisest and most trusted statesmen, with alarm and distrust. The recent example of the Congressional caucus seems to us, whilst it dwindled in numbers, to be more fraught with danger than any which preceded it. At all preceding caucuses, a majority of the Republican members had attended, and concurred in the choice; at this a minority of that party, consisting of sixty-five members of Congress, out of 261, assumed the unsolicited task of nominating a President of the United States, not one-fourth of whom they nominally represented. This nomination, thus illegitimately made, even upon the caucus principle, has been blazoned forth as the nomination of the republican party, and all who have refused to concur in it have been denounced as enemies to the and disipline of the party, and seceders from its principles. Esteeming the caucus ciple as dangerous at all times, and all circumstances—as wanting the of the Constitution of the United establishing a central influence, to the sovereignty of the states and lectoral rights of the people—as ing members of the house of Representatives from the unbiassed exercise of power of election vested in them, in the resort, by the Constitution—we behold direction of its moral influence by a minority, as radically anti-republican, subjecting the majority to the will of a nority, and thus deranging a vital of our institutions. We view the that has been made to inculcate this ination as the act of the Democratic and to hold Mr. Crawford up as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, a gross attempt to impose upon the and to stir up their prejudices by the ence of names.

Disapproving in the strongest these dangerous and unfair practices, feel ourselves called upon to defeat their ject by all honorable means.

1. *Resolved, therefore,* as the sense of this ing, that John Quincy Adams, from his rience, services, talents, and republicanism, strongest claims on the affections of the and that we will support his election to the dency.

2. *Resolved,* That we disapprove of caucus nations by members of Congress, and that the last Congressional caucus *as the attempt of a minority to dictate to the majority,* and as carrying not the smallest obligation upon republicans spect its nominations.

3. *Resolved,* That we will use, and earnestly our fellow-citizens to use, all honorable means feat the caucus nomination, under the firm sion that its success will eventually produce sequence of transferring the power of choosing President from the people to a self-appointed unconstitutional body.

4. *Resolved,* That William B. Randolph commended to the people of this district, as a ble elector.

5. *Resolved,* That Dr. Samuel Colton, Greenshaw, Joseph Mayo, Dr. Richard A. ton, William B. Randolph, Dr Samuel (Henrico) G. H. Bacchus Herbert A. Alexander W. Jones, and John H. Pleasants be appointed a Central Committee to with other Committees formed in this wealth.

6. *Resolved,* That the Editors of newspapers Richmond, and throughout the State, be to publish these proceedings.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 26, 18[illegible]

HAIL TO THE CHIEF!

By a postcript on the margin of the bill from the Postmaster at Petersburg received on Saturday morning last, the gratifying intelligence of the arrival of the distinguished compatriot of the Father of our country, Gen. La Fayette. A detachment from the Company of Light Artillery under the command of Lt. Lee immediately assembled at the arsenal and proceeded to Hay Mount, when at 12 meridian the "GUEST OF THE NATION" was welcomed to the land of the free and the home of the brave, "by a discharge of guns, the original Revolutionary salute—The Bells rang out a merry peal and the gratulations of our citizens, bespoke the feelings of pride and heartfelt pleasure while in this truly Republican government constitute the only legitimate distinction, are the sure reward of virtue, talents, and worth.

General La Fayette was received in splendid style in the city of New-York on the 16th; on the 18th, he set out for Long Island to visit the Navy Yard; and was to proceed to the eastward on the next day but one. He expected to return to New York early in September, and will probably be at Yorktown, Virginia, on the 19th of October, the anniversary of its surrender. *We hope he will not be in any haste to complete his visit; why can he not spend the life in going about to see us at the expense of the nation?* It would give such an encouragement to the friends of liberty that the people would be great gainers.

VOTE IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

	Jackson.	Adams.
Cabarrus Militia, 8 companies	454	14
Officers of do.	26	1
Capt. Nicholson's, Iredell, lower part	74	24
Mocksville, Rowan	109	11
Capt. Thompson's, Orange	75	4
Capt. Brown's, forks of Yadkin	88	9
Salisbury, Rowan State Election	461	4
Neely's Mill, Rowan, do.	65	5
Wake county, State Election	475	5
Robeson county, State Election	160	42
Capt. Harris's, Montgom. lower end	67	1
Capt. Scarborough's, do.	66	1
Capt. Hall's, Orange	61	3
Capt. Reding's, do.	53	5
Chatham Jury, for Mr. Crawford, an old account		
Capt. Walton's, Granville, all for Crawford.		
Sneedsboro' Anson state election,	18	17
Hunter's Mill's Gates, all but one for Jackson		
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank	270	30
Murfreesborough, Hertford,	130	32
	2725	214
New returns.	4384	198
Before published,		
Total this week,	7012	412

For the caucus, 562, above ten thousand against

To the very moment of putting our paper to press our accounts from Alabama, Ohio, Indiana and Louisiana assure us that Mr. Adams will receive the votes of those states. We cannot find room for the evidence—we simply state the fact.

POLITICAL CALCULATIONS.

"From Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the western forests, they will, if necessary, throw aside their prejudices for men, and unite in an invincible band to maintain the principle that THE PEOPLE SHALL BE HEARD, AND WHEN HEARD SHALL BE OBEYED.'

Defeat of the people in New-York.

The ensuing statement is so correct as to be a basis for calculation. From the measures which we have taken, the visits we have made, and the correspondence we have established we might give a very close estimate, but it would not vary materially from the one below.

		Adams.	Jackson.	Clay.	Crawf'd.
Maine,	All from for Adams.	9	0	0	0
Massachusetts,		15	0	0	0
New Hampshire,		8	0	0	0
Connecticut,		8	0	0	0
Vermont,		7	0	0	0
Rhode Island,		4	0	0	0
New-York, probably for Adams,		36	0	0	0
N. Jersey, certainly for Adams,		8	0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Jackson *first*, Adams *second*		28	0	0	
Delaware, Adams or Jackson,		3	0	0	0
Maryland, certainly for Adams,		11	0	0	0
Virginia, Crawford *first*, Adams *second*,		0	0	0	24
North Carolina, Jackson or Adams,		0	15	0	0
South Carolina, Adams or Jackson,		11	0	0	0
Georgia, Crawford or Jackson,		0	0	0	9
Tennessee, Jackson *first* Adams *second*		0	11	0	0
Kentucky, for Clay,		0	0	14	0
Ohio, Adams or Clay,		16	0	0	0
Indiana, Adams or Clay,		5	0	0	0
Illinois, Clay or Adams,		0	0	3	0
Missouri, Clay,		0	0	3	0
Mississippi, Adams or Jackson,		3	0	0	0
Alabama, Adams, or Jackson		5	0	0	0
Louisiana, Adams, Jackson or Clay,		5	0	0	0
		154	54	20	33

We subjoin the following remarks: *There are* 261 *votes in the U. States and* 131 *are necessary to make a choice.* If the electors of New-York were chosen by the people, Mr. Adams would be sure of a choice by the electors without any further discussion; as it is, he will most probably receive the vote of the New-York legislature—but, if you please, we will even throw New-York out of the account, and what then is the state of the case?

1. No other person but Mr. Adams can be elected by the people; and he can be elected. He will besides receive a powerful support from those who esteem it an object to keep the election from the House of Representatives, and leave it with the people free from intrigue.

2. There can be no other prominent candidates than Jackson, Adams and Crawford; as but three can come before the House, according to the constitution, and Mr. Clay is too much in the rear to lead J. A. or C. But as Mr. Clay has just been elected to the new Congress.

3. Notwithstanding the early declaration of Pennsylvania, one of the three large states in his favor, Gen Jackson cannot be elected by the people. Of his entrance before the House we need not speak, as HIS QUALIFICATIONS ARE SUCH AS TO HAVE LESS WEIGHT WITH THE INTELLIGENT THAN THE ILL-INFORMED

4. Nobody we believe pretends that Mr. Crawford is a favorite of the great body of the American people; or if there is one who does, he is grossly ignorant or wilfully false. The heartless exclamation of joy by his partisans at the triumph of the N. York Senate over its constituents is among the abundant proofs we have on that head. The unanimous denunciation of the Washington caucus and its candidate, by a large convention of the most distinguished republicans from every part of Pennsylvania is another striking proof that Mr. Crawford is no popular on account of the usurpation, irregularity and presumption of the caucus which put him in nomination.

And what is Mr. Crawford's prospect in the House? Is any one so simple as to expect, that after holding out a course against the avowed wishes of 181 members of Congress—these very members thus despised, spoke at, and put to shame, will have the weakness to unite in support of the caucus and its candidate? Verily, men must forget history.

5. Mr. Adams without the aid of any one of the three largest states is sure of far more votes than any other candidate, a circumstance which ought to be regarded by these who wish to give effect to public sentiment. Putting New York out of the question, he wants but 13 votes to secure his election by the people, and N. Carolina can give him more than that but if she does not choose it, other states can, other states will. Mr. A. cannot lose the whole among so many chances.

6. If it be an object at this critical period in the world's history, to give stability to our institutions, industry to put an end as early as possible to this presidential discussions. We make these statements with frankness and sincerity, to prevent unprofitable wrangles and useless exasperation: we hope they will be received in the same manner, *for we long to see an end of the debate; and our course must in this respect be governed by that of the friends of Mr. Crawford.* If these presses will say the things that are not, we must come to the encounter. Let them boast no more that the rights of the people of New York are sacrificed.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.—Josiah Crudup, *Wake*—John Giles, *Rowan*—Montfort Stokes, *Wilkes*—Peter Forney, *Lincoln*—Robert Love, *Haywood*—Augustin Shepperd, *Stokes*—John M. Morehead, *Guilford*—James Mebane, *Orange*—Walter F. Leake, *Richmond*—Wm. A. Blount, *Beaufort*—Wm. S. Blackledge, *Craven*—Wm. Martin, *Pasquotank*—Wm. Drew, *Halifax*—Wm. B. Lockhart, *Northampton*—Edward B. Dudley, *Wilmington*.

CRAWFORD TICKET—John Paxton, *Rutherford*—Murdock Franklin, *Surry*—Robert Williamson, *Lincoln*—James Legrand, *Montgomery*—Abraham Philips, *Rockingham*—Alex. Gray, *Randolph*—Benj. H. Covington, *Richmond*—Tho. Raffin, *Orange*—Nathaniel Jones, *Wake*—John Hall, *Warren*—George Outlaw, *Bertie*—Cha. E. Johnson, *Chowan*—Tho. W. Blackledge, *Beaufort*—John Owen, *Bladen*—William Blackledge, sen. *Lenoir*.

ONE VOTE MORE FOR MR. CRAWFORD.

Let us save it—let us count it—we may never look upon its like again. The Raleigh Register of last Tuesday says that at a muster ground in Granville county, in a place, *bordering on the Virginia line—mark that!* every member of Capt. H. C. Walton's company, and a number of old and firm planters declared their preference for Wm. H. Crawford. Some of those on the borders are not clear of their shackles.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the highest integrity and talents in South Carolina.

"SOUTH CAROLINA will in no event throw away her vote; and if it be not manifest, and *certain, that General Jackson can be elected by her preponderating vote then it will most indubitably be given to Mr. Adams.*—There is not a politican in the State that doubts it. With regard to Mr. CRAWFORD, *he is entirely out of the question.*"

Suicide.—The coroner's jury was called together in New-York, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. to inspect the bodies of two young men, who appeared on the inquest to have been young men of irregular and dissolute lives. They had too little philosophy to make them rather bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of. Their motto appears to have been a merry life even if a short one; and yet there is something of interest in their story as related in the papers. A part of it, from the Post and Mercantile, succeeds:

"A tragic event occurred yesterday afternoon, at a respectable boarding house in this city.—While the boarders were at dinner, Mr. Seaman, deputy sheriff, called with a writ for two young men of the name of Hart, brothers, who had just returned from an excursion to the Springs. They expressed their readiness to attend the sheriff, and asked permission to go to their lodging room for their hats. This was granted; but having remained longer than was expected, the sheriff requested the landlord to ascertain if they had really gone to their room. He knocked at their door, when immediately he heard the report of a pistol, which was followed in a few seconds by another. On entering the room, it was found that both the young men had destroyed themselves, having apparently each placed a pistol in his mouth, and literally blown to atoms the upper parts of their heads. We learn that the young men were natives of the island of St. Thomas, named Ralph and John Hart, aged 24 and 26 years. They had transacted business at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, under the firm of I. & R. Hart. From this place, it is said, they absconded some months since, in a vessel which they had purchased and loaded on credit; and, after visiting Curacoa, Havanna, and Jamaica, and disposing of the vessel and cargo, arrived in this city a few weeks since. They returned from the Springs yesterday morning.

Another account says, that the debt for which the two unfortunate men were arrested, was $2000. In their appearance and manners, they were gentlemen, between the ages of 24 and 30, and apparently warmly attached to each other. The act appears to have been as deliberate as it was effectual. Both of them had stript themselves of their coats and waistcoats before committing the dreadful deed, and the left hand of each was burnt by the discharge of the pistols, which appear to have been doubly charged with balls. They had both punctually discharged their board during the time they had been in this city, and did not appear embarrassed in pecuniary matters.

ELECTION RETURNS.

	Senate.	*Commons.*
Bertie	Geo. R. Outlaw	James G. Mhoon W. H. Rascoe
Currituck	Samuel Salyear	Enoch Ball W. R. Barnard
Martin	J. A. Smithwick	Lawrence Cherry G. L. Steward
Guilford	Jonathan Parker	James Nealy Wm. Unthank
Wake	Henry Seawell	Samuel Whitaker Johnston Busby
Person	R. Vanhook	Thomas Webb J. G. A. Williamson
Rockingham	T. Blackwell	R. Martin —— Donnell
Randolph	Wm. Hogan	A. Brower G. Hoover
Halifax	Isham Matthews	Willis Alston Robert Daniel
Lenoir	John Williams	R. W. Gooduan James Cox
Rowan	Jacob Fisher	John Linn George Andrews
Davidson	Jesse Hargrave	Wm. Bodenhamer John Clemmons
Cabarrus	Paul Barringer	C. Melcher Robert Pickens
Stokes	E. Shober	A. H. Shephard J. Flynt
Wilkes	Jas. Wellborn	Wm. Miller Thomas Wilson
Burke	S. P. Carson	Alany Bergin Peter Bailew
Buncombe	Philip Brittain	David L. Swain Biuori Sams
Mecklenburg	M. McCleary	Matthew Bain Thomas G. Polk
Iredell	G. W. Davidson	Asa Beall James Hill
Surry	P. B. Roberts	D. Derritt Wm. Martin
Caswell	B. Yancey	James Rainey C. D. Donoho
Northampton	J. Peebles	R. B. Gary Th. Bynum
Hertford	J. Copeland	Isaac Carter John Vann
Chowan	Wm. Bullock	Wm. Walton J. N. Hoskins
Camden	C. Perkins	T. Tillett W. Webster
Pasquotank	John Pool	C. Barnard J. L. Bailey
Perquimons	W. Riddick	T. Barrow Henry Skinner
Washington	Th. Johnson	P. Picott A. N. Vail
Tyrrell	J. Beasley	E. Hassel Fred. Davenport
Lincoln	D. M. Forney	B. Ship D. Conrad
Wayne	G. Sherard	P. B. Raiford A. Barden
Town of Salisbury		John L. Henderson
Town of Edenton		James Iredell
Town of Halifax		Jesse A. Bynum, Esq.

Popular Indignation.—A correspondent informs that a few days since two members of the Assembly from Seneca County, were hung in effigy, and afterwards burnt, and *blown up*, powder having been deposited in their "mental magazine." We have no objections to see the whole Junta Party blown sky high through the ballot boxes.

☞We have some reason to expect communications from the friends of Mr. Crawford; and we are by no means sure that we ought not to insert them.

MARRIED,

Nt Norfolk, Va. by the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, Lieut. John P. Tuttle, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss Margaretta, second daughter of Commodore James Barron.

DIED,

At Trenton, N. J. on the 28th ult. General James Jefferson Wilson, Editor of the Trenton True American and Post Master of that town. His widow has since received the same appointment, and his son Allan N. Wilson, conducts the paper.

On Monday evening, the 16th inst. at his residence in Lower Marion Township, Montgomery county, the venerable CHARLES THOMSON, Esq. Secretary of the Revolutionary Congress. The chief object of his old age was to prepare himself for the future life, and his friends and relatives have reason to believe that as a truly earnest, pious and practical Christian, he has gained the crown which he so perseveringly and worthily sought. He had not the good fortune to see La Fayettte, who landed on Staten Island on the day of the death of Mr. T.

Library of St. John's Church.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed, that the Vestry Room, is kept open for the present, from 8 to 10 o'clock, (or during Sunday School hours,) every Sabbath for the delivery and return of Books belonging to the above institution. DONATIONS in BOOKS and PERIODICAL WORKS, are respectfully solicited. JOHN H. NORMENT, *Librarian.*

August 25, 1824.—3t 79.

NEW BOOKS.

SPANISH Daughter—Irving's Orations
Life of the Rev. Dr. Scott
Elizabeth French—Matthew Wald
Decision, Religion must be all or nothing
Perrin's Fables—Bean's Family Worship
Goldsmith's Poems—Campbell's ditto
Thompson's Season—Cook's Oracle
Burder's Sermons for children
Profession is not principle, or the name of Christian is not Christianity—Erskine on Faith
Ayah and Lady, Tid Rei, or a Coorus to the Times
Saratoga, 2 vols—Songs by the Way
Redwood, 2 vols—Sayings and Doings
System of Short Hand
Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words
Parry's second voyage—Strangers Grove,

Together with a great variety of School Books, and a general assortment of Theological, Medical, Scientific, Law & Blank Books—Stationary, &c. &c.

J. HADLOCK.

August 25, 1824.—2t 78.

RUNAWAYS.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Richmond county, N. Carolina, on the 15th day of August, two negroes: Scipio and John, who say they belong to Edward Roberson, of Williamsburg, Virginia. The owner, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

THOMAS P. WILLIAMS, Jailor,

August 24, 1824—377p.

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,

O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore,

Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 16, 1824—76tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he still continues to work at his former trade; tho' in consequence of his debility, together with frequent attacks of the rheumatism, he finds himself incapable of bearing the fatigue of going four or five times a day from where he lives to a more populous part of the town. He therefore retires to his dwelling house, on Hillsborough street, and will present himself among you perhaps once a day. Those who may favor me with their custom, shall have their work well done, as I am now better acquainted with the business than heretofore. I feel confident that I can do your work as well as you can have it done in the place. I will make pantaloons and vests from sixty to seventy-five cents a pair. Coats from two dollars to three and a half.

JAMES RUSS.

July 24, 1824.—73

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit.

51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

I intend to leave home for a few weeks,

and have given to Robert Strange, Esq. a general power of attorney to transact my business in my absence.

THO. STRODE.

Fayetteville, July 27, 1824.

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ARRIVED,

Brig Standard, Dewing, from Jamaica, to J. A. Berry & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Vulture, Bernard, from Philadelphia.

CLEARED,

Brig Fanny, Lubeck, for Jamaica, by Jas. Usher.

Sloop Cashier, Sandford, for New-York, by Dudley & Dickinson.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Qua'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market		lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern		bbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,		gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd		do	50	55
Peach,		do.	55	60
Bacon,		lb.	9	10
Beeswax,		do.	31	32
Butter,		do	10	15
Bagging (abundant)		yard,	25	28
Coffee, Prime Green,		lb.	22	25
2d & 3d qual.		do	20	22
Candles, Mould,		do	12	14
Spermaceti,		do		34
Cotton,		do	11	13½
Corn,		bushel	45	50
Copperas		lb.	3½	4
Flax		do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough,		bushel	75	80
Flour, Fine,		barrel.	5	
Superfine,		do	5 50	
Fish, Herrings		do	5 00	
Mullet		do	6 00	
Feathers		lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,		gallon,	90	1 25
Country,		do	43	45
Ginger		lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10		50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12		do	5 00	6 00
Bottles		groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,		lb.		
West India,		do		
Iron,		100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal		lb.	3 00	
Flotant		do	3 00	
Lime,		cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard		lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting		do	30	35
Sole		do	28	30
Bridle		side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar		lb.	7	8
Logwood		100 lb.	3 50	
Molasses,		gallon,	27	29
Nutmegs		lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted		do	7	7 50
Wrought		do		
Nankeens, Blue		piece,	1 40	
Yellow		do	60	65
Shingles		1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,		bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers		barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed		gallon.	80	1 00
Pork		barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,		dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,		do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,		lb.	24	25
Pimento,		do	25	26
Plaster Paris,		ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,		Keg,	8 00	
Others,		do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead		do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown		do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre		do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,		gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.		do	70	80
New-England,		do	42½	45
Rice,		100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins		box,	2 50	3 50
Rags		lb.	2	6
Shot,		Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,		100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,		do	8	9
Loaf,		lb.	17	19
Salt, Liverpool,		bush.	80	90
Turks Island,		do	70	80
St. Ubes, &c.		do		
Salts, Epsom		lb.	25	30
Glauber		do	6½	
Steel, American		do	8	9
E. Blistered		do	16	17
German		do	17	18
Salt-Petre		do	12	15
Tallow,		do	7	8
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.		do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,		do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,		100 lb.	3	3 75
Manufactured,		do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x		box	15 00	16 00
Verdigrs,		lb.	65	
Wheat, new		bush.	80	90
Whiskey,		gallon,	32½	35
Wine, Madeira, L. P.		do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,		do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,		do	1 25	1 50
Port,		do	2 00	3 25
Malaga		do	80	

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4, 1824.—74*

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY.

FOURTH CLASS

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$5000	IS	$5000
5	- -	2000	-	10000
6	- -	1000		6000
6	- -	500	-	3000
6	- -	340	-	2040
138	- -	50	-	6900
690	- -	10	-	6900
6072	- -	5	-	30360
6924	PRIZES.	17,550		$70,200
10626	BLANKS.	TICKETS.		

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers.

The drawing will take place on *Thursday*, the 25th day of *November*, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

Tickets and Shares may be had on application at the POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had *gratis*

Whole Ticket $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Half $2 50

Packages of 9 tickets, warranted to draw at least $20, less the 15 per cent., may also be had for 45 dollars.

A first rate Journeyman Sadler will

meet with constant employment this summer, by applying to J. R. CHISHOLM.

Fayetteville, July 28th, 1824.

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres't.*

July 7, 1824.

Sheriff's Sale, for Taxes.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 6th day of September next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1822, together with all accumulating cost, viz:

230 acres on Mingo Swamp, listed by Pool Pope; tax 1 36
360 acres on do do listed by Abram Parker; tax 1 15
400 acres on do do listed by Penelope Trapnel, tax 1 28
120 acres on Stony Run, listed by William Stapel; tax 64
100 acres on Black River, listed by Stephen Thompson; tax 1 44½
374 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Uriah Blanchard, tax 1 19½
160 acres on Black river, listed by John Cutts; tax 1 38
70 acres on do listed by Daniel Campbell; tax 1 34½
300 acres on do listed by Uriah Collins; tax 96
364 acres on Neill's creek, listed by Mathew Morgan; tax 1 16½
1000 acres on Cape Fear and Black river, listed by Archibald M'Neill; tax 6 40
800 acres on Hughs' creek, listed by Henry Morgan; tax 3 45
250 acres on Buies' creek, listed by John Morgan; tax 80
80 acres on Black river, listed by Lemuel Searcy; tax 1 32
216 acres on do listed by Lemuel Searcy for Benjamin Searcy, tax 69
100 acres on Thornton's creek, listed by Dushe Shaw, sen.; tax 2 57
160 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Isaac Woodward's; tax 1 46
200 acres on Black river, listed by William Wilder; tax 2 87
100 acres on do. listed by Elijah Young; tax 32
650 acres on Neill's creek, listed by John Jones; tax 3 20
82 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Thomas Branch; tax 1 66
100 acres on Mill creek, listed by Sely Gilbert; tax 32
300 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Henry M'Kinney; tax 2
730 acres on Mill creek, listed by Stephen Senter; tax 7 53
159 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 26
39 acres on do listed by do tax 7
6½ acres, an island in the river, listed by do tax 12
25 acres adjoining John Watson's land, listed by ditto; tax 8
410 acres on the Beaver Dam, listed by Stephen Senter, for the estate of Wm. Hayes; tax 1 37½
1350 acres on Neill's creek, listed by do for the heirs of Stephen Johnston; tax 4 32
800 acres on Northington's road, listed by do for the estate of David Holt; tax 2 56
200 acres on do listed by do orRebecca Holt, sen.; tax 4 02
521 acres on Mill creek, listed by do for the heirs of Lewis Sorrel; tax 71
22½ acres on Daniel's creek, listed by do for Alexander Myatt; tax 48
300 acres on Hector's creek, listed by John Spence, jr. tax 1 76½
1800 acres on Hector's and Neill's creek, listed by John Spence, sen. tax 4 50
150 acres on Hector's creek, listed by T. Spence for Barna Johnston; tax 48
50 acres on Fish creek, not listed, formerly Lewis Cox's; tax 32
100 acres on Parker's creek, listed by Bedy Truelove; tax 32
100 acres on the Hay Meadow, listed by John Woodall; tax 1 48
728 acres on Hector's creek, not listed, formerly Mary Beards; tax 7 00
670 acres on do not listed, formerly Henry Stephensons'; tax 4 28
100 acres on Fish creek, listed by Jonathan Bateman; tax 1 44½
75 acres on Black river, listed by do tax 8
197 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by William Jones; tax 1 61
350 acres on Northington road, listed by Jothram Lassiter; tax 2 08½
100 acres on Campbell's creek, listed by Allen Northington; tax 2 57
105 acres on Ceder creek, listed by Phillip Wright; tax 1 76½
50 acres on Jumping run, listed by John Buie, for the heirs of A. M'Eachy; tax 5
300 acres on Anderson's creek, listed by Duncan Black; tax 24
200 acres on the Gum Swamp, listed by Malcom Buie; tax 64
500 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by Jennet Clark; tax 48
824 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Daniel Kenedy; tax 4 38
150 acres on Barbacue creek, listed by John Morison, tax 1 92½
1000 acres on the Cypress, listed by Daniel M'Donald; tax 1 60
150 acres on Dry creek, listed by Alexander M'Dougald; tax 48
200 acres on the Three Prong branch, listed by Murdoch M'Leod; tax 1 42½
200 acres on Beaver creek, listed by Charles M'Arther; tax 32
320 acres on Upper Little river, listed by John M'Gee; tax 32
100 acres on do do listed by Daniel Smith; tax 1 29
800 acres near Cape Fear, listed by Archibald M'Duffie, for Malcom M'Neill; tax 2 12
220 acres on Upper Little river, listed by Duncan Buie; tax 2 38
150 acres, an entry, listed by Nathan King, jun. tax 1 18¾
440 acres on Carver's creek, listed by Michael D. King; tax 13 00
320 acres near M'Kay's creek, by do tax 16
200 acres near the Hattaway Tract, listed by do tax 32
640 acres on Carver's creek, listed by do tax 32
250 acres, the Griffin tract, listed by do tax 8
300 acres joining Elliotts' and others, listed by do tax
250 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 8
100 acres on the west side of Cape Fear river listed by James King; tax 2 41
2278 acres on or near Cross creek, listed by do tax 2 20
1568 acres on the south prong of Carver's creek, listed by do tax 1 60
60 acres, an entry, listed by do tax 05
1470 acres on Cape Fear and Little River, listed by William Avery; tax 5 21
100 acres on Kenny's creek, listed by John Blaylock; tax 1 45

JO HODGES, f r
ALEX. M'KAY *late Sh'f.*

July 20, 1824.—6:78p

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

DR. GALL AND HIS CRANIOLOGY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

I sing of the organs and fibres
That ramble about in the brains;
Avaunt! ye irreverent jibers,
Or stay and be wise for your pains.
All heads were of yore on a level,
One could not tell clever from dull
Till I, like Le Sage's lame devil,
Unroof'd with a touch every skull.
Oh, I am the mental dissector,
I fathom the wits of you all,
Then come in a crowd to the lecture
Of craniological Gall.

The passions, or active or passive,
Exposed by my magical spells,
As busy as bees in a glass hive
Are seen in their separate cells.
Old Momus who wanted a casement
Whence all in the heart might be read,
Were he living, would stare with amazement
To find what he wants in the head.

There's an organ for strains amorose,
Just under the edge of the wig,
An organ for writing but so so,
For driving a tilbury gig:
An organ for boxers, for stoics,
For giving booksellers a lift,
For marching in zig zag heroics,
And editing Jonathan Swift.

I raise in match-making a rumpus,
And Cupid his flame must impart,
Henceforth with a rule and a compass,
Instead of a bow and a dart,
"Dear madam, your eye brow is horrid;
And Captain, too broad is your pate;
I see, by that bump on your forehead
You're shockingly dull *tete-a-tete*."

When practice has made my book plainer
To manhood, to age, and to youth;
I'll build, like the genius Phanor,
In London a palace of truth.
Then fibs, ah, beware how you tell 'em,
Reflect how pellucid the skull,
Whose downright sincere cerebellum,
Must render all flattery null.

Your friend brings a play out at Drury,
'Tis hooted and damn'd in the pit:
Your organ of friendship's all fury,
But what says your organ of wit?
"Our laughter next time, prithee stir, man,
We don't pay our money to weep;
Your play must have come from the German,
It set all the boxes asleep."

At first, all will be in a bustle;
The eye will, from ignorance, swerve,
And some will abuse the wrong muscle,
And some will adore the wrong nerve.
In love should your hearts then be sporting,
Your heads on one level to bring,
You must go in your night caps a courting,
As if you were going to swing.

Yet some happy mortals, all virtue,
Have sentiment just as they should,
Their occiput nought can do hurt to,
Each organ's an organ of good.
Such couples angelic, when mated,
To bid all concealment retire,
Should seek Hymen's altar bald pated,
And throw both their wigs in his fire.

My system, from great A to Izzard,
You now, my good friends, may descry,
Nor Shakspeare's Bermudean wizard,
Was half so enchanting as I.
His magic a Tempest could smother,
But mine the soul's hurricane clears,
By exposing your heads to each other
And setting those heads y the ears.
Oh, I am a mental dissector,
I fathom the wits of you all;
So here is an end to the lecture
Of craniological Gall.

PHYSIOGNOMY AND CRANIOLOGY.

Insanientis dum sapientiæ
Consultus Hor.

Deep scienced in the mazy lore
Of mad philosophy; Francis.

One of the things to be done in this life is to acquire the knowledge requisite for the promotion of our happiness, and the proper management of our affairs; we say one of the things to be done, for though much may be known without an effort on our part, we suppose *something* may be gained in the way of application: Lest, however, we should be thought to meddle with contested matters, we reserve this point for further consideration, and endeavor to proceed upon less exceptionable grounds.

One of the things which ought to be known by every body; or if you please, one of the studies with which every body ought to be acquainted, is, no doubt, the philosophy of the mind. Indeed, if there were any doubts, we could, if we chose, add to our own very high authority, the high, but perhaps not a whit higher, authority of the North American Review. Luckily, we are not compelled to call in this powerful auxiliary, we have the power to speak, and shall use it to speak for ourselves.

Notwithstanding this study is buried in the books beneath a mass of verbiage, we are prone to believe, that no one who neglects it, has the assurance of happiness in this life, or even of success in ordinary business. A word, therefore, on this occasion.

In the prosecution of any study into the nature and state of things, whether we make original researches for ourselves, or follow the footsteps of those who have made the way straight before us, it is our object so to distribute things into classes that we may distinguish them from each other with *readiness* and *accuracy*.

To distinguish with facility, you must observe the differences in the superficial appearance of things; *with accuracy*; you must make a closer and more critical examination. The former of these methods is pursued when we form our first acquaintance with things; the latter is the method of philosophy; but a judicious combination of both, is that, which is adapted to the purposes of business.

Lavater, certainly, formed his system of pretended philosophy according to the first of these methods, and has given us as might be expected a fanciful theory. Professors Gall and Spurzheim may indeed plead that their investigations are carried deeper than the surface, but then, it they are, they appear to have substantially the same foundation. We suspect it would be proper to judge of men by their actions. Men of genius cannot exist without being known—for, begging the pardon of Secretary Crawford, we believe it is impossible for a man of talents to live, and not to give some proof of his abilities.

We do not, indeed, mean to say that nothing can be determined from superficial appearances. We should sometimes look to a palace rather than a cottage for a king; to a fine set of features, an imposing stature or a commanding personal appearance, rather than the reverse, if we were in quest of a man of genius; but not always: much less should we conclude that every person of fine countenance or gigantic form, is of course a person of eminent abilities.

To those, however, who are anxious to pry into the laws of the mind, *the connexion between it and matter, and the mutual relations of the two*, by one of those short cuts to learning, which promise so much, and perform so little, the magnificent system of Gall and Spurzheim may be found very convenient.

It discloses to the learner, the quality, quantity and proportion of each mind, no doubt as accurately, and in much the same way too, as the degree of heat is disclosed, when he looks through the external coat of the thermometer. In fine, one can do nothing more than to take a hasty glance at the features, and at the size and shape of the head, before *the truth presses upon him with such irresistible force that he cannot refuse it entrance.*

Sporting aside, let the believers in the splendid system of Doctors Gall and Spurzheim submit the outlines of their hollow skulls, as they have before the lines of their hands, to the inspection of some witch of Endor; and when they have learned that an organ is too prominent or too much depressed, let them ask a Cherokee wizard the best method of remedying the defect: but let them not think too hardly of those who laugh at such follies, and prefer to judge of a tree by its fruits, and of men by their actions.

The common way of prosecuting the study of intellectual philosophy, is to consult some good author, and then to observe *how the operations of the mind are conducted*, and what are the causes of the different operations, and modes of operation.

The common way to determine what persons are able to do, is to mark what they have done, and how they have done it and whatever may be thought by the craniological professors, there can be no better test of abilities.

We hope the German students are not hard pushed for the want of proper subjects for investigation: one would think that by their zeal and numbers they had exhausted the inexhaustible sources of learning, and cropt the last green blade in the fields of literature. However, if they are to have the merit of making something out of nothing we have the consolation, that our countryman Symmes will make nothing out of something as soon as he can prove that the solid earth is hollow. We suppose he is in a fair way to do that, and we don't believe they can beat it in Europe.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

Phrenology.—Gibbon, in pompous sentences, has described the progress of the hordes that issued from the North, and with barbarous hands rent from the civilized world all those embellishments which rendered it desirable. It was long after that dismal period before Literature ventured to re-appear in Italy, and thence proceed to the adjoining countries of France and Spain. Freedom then commencing, the British Constitution invited her to this island, which has become her favourite abode. Lastly, she travelled towards the northern regions; and forgetful of injuries, is now civilizing her ancient enemies.—Some of her attendants, however, the more sportive Muses, rarely cross the Rhine; yet those of a more staid character feel deep interest in the grave, philosophic demeanour of the Germans, and have favoured the abstruse labours of the most enlightened with frequent inspiration.

The imaginations of this people having been more recently tutored, are less under control than those of the other countries of Europe which have been familiarized to the wonders of science: and *many wild opinions and systems, exploded elsewhere, are still harboured in Germany.* Astrologers, illuminati, and communicants with the invisible world, are credited in all the circles of the empire; even in Vienna, fire-philosophers are striving to transmute lead into gold; and professors in all the Universities still inculcate Kant's metaphysics. These aberrations of the fancy are enhanced by the intense application and the recluse lives of the learned Germans: by which their peculiar speculations become rivetted in their minds, without being either modified, corrected, or contradicted by the discordant opinions of others; *for they seldom mingle in ordinary society, and are far less men of the world than the literary class in Italy, France, or England.* Hence it is, that some of the fantastic systems of the middle ages, tinged with modern discoveries, are occasionally revived in Germany, and published as new inventions.

About forty years ago Mismer flourished in Vienna, and, after acquiring an astonishing reputation there, went to Paris to promulgate his discovery to Frenchmen. This was nothing less than the grand arcanon, the universal remedy, which philosophers had so long searched for in vain; and superior to empirical secrecy, he openly avowed that his remedy was magnetism; a power which, he averred, when directed scientifically through the human frame, removed every obstruction, and restored all distempered parts to pristine health. He fitted up in a spacious apartment a mysterious machine to contain a potent magnet; from the centre of which a number of steel rods radiated. Multitudes of the sick, with every variety of disease, assembled there daily, most anxious to be magnetized, and confident of being cured.—Every evening lectures were given with the benevolent design of imparting all his knowledge to his pupils, and of instructing them in his infallible method of distributing health. But after this splendid beginning, and after many thousand patients had submitted to his treatment, as neither the maladies nor the mortality of Paris declined, physic, which for a little time, alas! had been loathed, again came into fashion.

On the declension of magnetism, revolutionary principles arose on the continent, which gave full occupation to all speculators: but since the peace, their old pursuits have been renewed, and the metaphysical mines which abound in Germany, have been curiously explored. *Out of these, and out of Lavater's work on physiognomy, a wondrous system has been wrought*, which has excited conviction in Germany, admiration in France, and consideration in England.

It is well known that Lavater thought every man's character and capacity might be most accurately ascertained by the length, breadth, and incurvations of his nose, ears, chin, and brows: and this position was illustrated by engraved portraits of many distinguished men, the work holds a conspicuous place in many libraries. Professor Gall, of Vienna, a learned anotomist, naturalist, and metaphysician, greatly improved upon the above hint. For Lavater could only measure and examine superficially the human features;—but Gall could dissect with skill the brains of men and all animals. This he industriously performed, and, by a method invented by himself, which other anatomists acknowledge to be the best, he traced minutely the course of the nerves, and the structure of the medullary substance. In this study his curiosity rose to enthusiasm; he developed, and followed with his knife, the fibres of the brain, even to their source; until at length he fondly imagined that he had discovered the seat and substance of the intellectual powers of man. It had been conceived of old, that the residence of the immaterial soul was somewhere in the brain, probably in some central place, where it occupied an ideal mathematical point. But Gall's conception is of a much more terrestrial nature, and is thus explained by his disciple Spurzheim.

He divides the mental faculties into thirty three organs, each of which is again split into two halves, corresponding with the division of the brain into two hemispheres. Every one of these half-organs, or half-mental faculties, is constituted by a portion of the brain, which is great or small according to the degree of that quality possessed by the individual: and his skull bulges out, or is depressed over every organ, in proportion as the intellectual portion of brain is exuberant, or defective.

According to these notions, the physiognomists were in a gross delusion in believing that men's characters were depicted in their faces. For Gall asserts, that it is on the hind head, and under the hair chiefly, that we ought to look for the characteristic marks; which are stamped there unerringly, and may be both seen and felt by whoever has hands and eyes.

Never was there a more humiliating conception of man than this: by which love, reason, wit, and the nobler faculties of the human mind, are framed of a number of masses of flesh conglomerated together, which enlarge and diminish while we live, and rot when we die.

The ideas of the divine Plato, if not better founded, were at least more fascinating. His refined fancy imagined the soul to be an immaterial and immortal spirit, a pure ethereal essence emanating from and returning to God.

But let us, unseduced by the more flattering system, examine upon what arguments and facts Gall's system is founded. The brain of man being larger than that of animals, is brought forward to account for the superiority of human intelligence, and to identify our mental faculties with solid flesh. But this butcher-like argument is annihilated by the facts that the brains of elephants and whales are greater than those of men; and also by this common observation, that large men with large heads have not superior capacites to those of moderate dimensions.

There is a physical cause, overlooked by naturalists, which will explain satisfactorily why men have a greater mass of brain, in proportion to their size, than all other animals. The brain is both the receptacle of sensations of every sort, and the machine which fabricates and dispenses to the whole body the nervous influence.—Consequently, its size is proportioned to those functions. Many of the more perfect animals possess the senses of seeing, hearing, tasting, and smelling, as acutely as man. But none of the brute creation possess the sense of feeling, by far the principal one, to an extent, or to a degree comparable to man. Quadrupeds, birds, and fish, are covered with hairy hides, feathers and scales; which, together with their hoofs and claws, render them little susceptible of impressions from the sense of touch. Whereas the whole body of man is covered with a delicate skin, overspread with innumerable nervous filaments, all endowed with great sensibility. The feet and hands especially, possess the sense of touch in an exquisite degree: and the internal parts of the human body are far more sensible than those of brutes. It follows from this that the brain of man, the receptacle of these multiplied impressions on the nerves of feeling, must be proportionably larger.

Spurzheim, however, is persuaded that the human faculties are to be estimated by measurement; and his division of them, he says, into sixty-six medullary organs, was discovered by a thousand observations.—For example, Gall, happening one day to see a beggar with a bump on the upper posterior part of his head, enquired of him the cause of his mendicity. The beggar replied that "Pride was the cause: he considered himself too important to acquire any business, and therefore only spent money and did not think of earning a livelihood." From this answer, professor Gall was convinced the organ of pride had elevated the beggar's skull, as well as all others who imagine themselves emperors, kings and ministers. And to prevent any doubt of the facts, he adds, "It appears also, that certain animals are endowed with this organ, as the turkey cock, the peacock," &c.

Respecting the organ of love, this was first found out by Dr. Gall in one of his patients who was a widow. He detected it on the lowest part of her hind head; of course the hair which conceals it, might with propriety be called love locks. This organ, he says, is most prominent among men, but he insidiously adds, there are ladies who are exceptions. Indeed he has an easy way of explaining all facts contradictory to his system: thus he found some infants, from three to four years old, with the organ of love of extraordinary growth; on which he accuses them directly of having manifested sexual passion.

Such an assertion as this, may lead some to an unjust suspicion of these professors not believing themselves the doctrine they inculcate: but a perusal of their works will convince every candid mind of their unbounded belief. Their sincerity, indeed, is most clearly shown in answer to the following objection fairly stated by Spurzheim.

Since the organs of man are alleged to be double how does it happen that each individual conceives his own conscience to be single? To this Spurzheim boldly replies, "It is not true that consciousness is always single." And to prove this, he quotes from Tudemann the case of a man whose brain on one side was mad, and on the other sane. And Gall himself has seen many persons who heard on one side of their brains angels singing and devils roaring, while the other side was very rational. Notwithstanding these assertions, and a multitude of others equally incomprehensible, as phrenology is a doctrine openly taught by men of learning and ingenuity, and is now spread both at home and abroad, it merits a serious examination. Shall we begin with what ought to be apparent to all, those protuberances and depressions which are said to be on every head, and which are delineated on paper, and moulded in plaster of paris, as if correct imitations of nature?—Now although no two heads are precisely alike, and skulls vary in their shape and magnitude, yet no one will venture to say that he ever saw any thing resembling the sixty-six marks, designated as organs. It is with difficulty two or three impressions can be remarked on any skull; all the rest are non-existent. Gall meets this objection by saying, it is necessary to exercise the eyes *long in order to perceive every difference of form and size.* And he confesses, that he has placed busts of individuals together, and looked at them for several weeks, in vain.

This acknowledgment does great honour to Professor Gall, and proves that he has not completely lost philosophic doubt. For most enthusiasts see at a glance whatever their favourite hypothesis requires, although invisible to others. Let it be admitted, however, that Gall and Spurzheim have, by long study, acquired this second slight—it is obvious that the marks must be extremely slight, and consequently the increase or decrease of the organs beneath must be as inconsiderable.

But how does this accord with the theory, and with human characters? The difference between one man and another is prodigious, and the pretended cause is evanescent. For when the head of a humane man is compared with that of a murderer, and even when their brains are dissected, *no distinction can be perceived, except by the adept! and he owns that the difference is hardly discernible.* Surely a cause so disproportioned to the effect must be rejected.

But neither Gall nor Spurzheim perceived the necessity of admitting the above tenuity: they, on the contrary describe the increase of particular organs, and their developement as manifest and palpable, bulging out of the skull, and pushing the neighbouring organs out of their places.

The disorder produced in the brain by the augmentation of certain organs when childhood is past, would be still greater: for as the cranium is always full, and at that age completely ossified, no external yielding could ensue: consequently, the increase of organs would compress, injure, or destroy the adjoining ones. Now, apply this to the organs delineated on the head by Spurzheim: look at the organ of conscientiousness, which is surrounded by those of hope, cautiousness, approbation and firmness. Therefore if any man has great hopes, is very cautious, gains the approbation of the world, and is of firm character, his conscience would be squeezed into a very narrow compass.

Observe next the organs of the reasoning and imitative faculties, which, together with those of poetry and music, hem in the organ of wit. The developement of the former would therefore annihilate the latter. Is this found true in man? Did not Shakspeare reason well? Did he not display in the highest perfection the power of imitation? Had he not poetic fire, and the love of harmony? And did not these various faculties, instead of choking, furnish abounding materials for his excelling wit? Indeed in no point of view does this new system present an agreeable aspect. *The most celebrated of the ancient philosophers, in order to inspire a virtuous deeds, were wont to extol the dignity of human nature: whereas some of the moderns strive to villify it, by assimilating men to the nature of beasts.* But this plan of self-degradation has been carried by Gall and Spurzheim to the utmost extreme, as they have classed men among the carnivorous animals, and given them an organ of destructiveness, which instils the propensity of killing animals, and of murdering men. Spurzheim says, 'We are convinced by a great number of observations, that the seat of the organ is on the side of the head, immediately above the ears.' He also notices that "a difference in the skulls of carnivorous and herbivorous animals gave the first idea of the existence of this organ. If we place a skull of any carnivorous animal horizontally, and trace a vertical line through the openings of the ear, a great portion of the cerebral mass is situated behind the line. The more an animal is carnivorous, the more considerable is the portion of the cerebral mass situated there. This is certainly as inconclusive an argument as ever was framed. For if it had incidentally happened that the fact above was stated was correct, no logician would thence conclude that men possessed the disposition of tigers. But this rage for forming a system, has so blinded these phrenologists, that they could not see numerous contradictory facts which natural history displays.

Let any one who is desirous of satisfying himself on this point, examine the numerous skulls of various animals which are preserved in the Hunterian Museum.

There are skulls there of an ourang-outang from the island of Borneo, and of another from Africa, animals who never taste flesh, but live on fruit and vegetables: yet a larger proportion of their brain is situated posterior to their ears, than in man. The same is the case with some other kinds of monkeys: and how came the elephant to be overlooked, who abhors flesh, and whose brain lies chiefly behind? But on the other hand, the whole of the brain of the shark, an animal sufficiently voracious, is situated anterior to the ears. Consequently the organ of destructiveness is entirely wanting in this gentle fish; but, to compensate him, he has a prominent brow on which the organ of benevolence is most manifest.

It is unquestionable that the Professors Gall and Spurzheim are men of great knowledge, of profound research, and possessed of very considerable inventive power, but they appear to have been too confident in their great capacities. *The expectation of discovering men's characters by prominences on their heads, is too like that of discerning their fortunes by the lines on their hands.—And the attempt to advance a single step across that gulf which separates mind from matter was too daring.* Such paradoxical systems afford to the world transitory amusement, until by a change of wind they are whirled aloft to that limbo large and broad, to which all abortive and visionary schemes tend. Lucerna.

Warren on the Brain.—Opportunities have been offered me of examining the brain in a considerable number of persons of high standing in our country, and such as were remarkable for talents. In some instances it has appeared that *a large brain had been connected with superior mental power*, in about as great a number the reverse: and one individual most distinguished for the variety and extent of native talent, had an uncommonly small brain.

MORAL.

Quid leges sine moribus
Vanæ proficiunt? - Hor. Book iii. 24.

Let every one be convinced of the reasonableness of early piety; it is in no respect unnatural or hard. We know that youth is an age of cheerfulness; and we know likewise that *religion* is no enemy to this, since it deprives no one of any thing that is truly desirable—but only cautions and forbids the practice of that which is prejudicial and hurtful.

As to life, a virtuous man will probably live longer than one who is vicious—and as innocent diversion is forbidden by religion. Superstition, quarrels with every thing pleasing and happy—but whatever it teaches men, Religion *is a friend to all innocent pleasures of life, if enjoyed in temperance and moderation.*"

The end and design of all religion; the proper effect and produce of good principles, the good fruit of a good tree; the ultimate view and the fundamental intention of religious truths implanted in men either by nature or teaching; *is the practice of virtue.*

For the word religion, in its very name and original meaning, signifies an obligation upon men, arising from the reason of things, and from the government of God, to do what is just, and virtuous, and good; to live in a constant habitual sense and acknowledgment of God, in the practice of universal justice and charity towards men, and in a regular and sober government of their own passions, under a firm persuasion and continual expectation of the righteous distribution of rewards and punishments in their proper season, in the eternal judgment of God. This is the foundation of religion, the fundamental doctrine, in all places, and at all times, invariable and eternal.—*Clarke.*

Things to be done.—An idler from habit, regards every thing that requires a little labour, study or confinement, as a mountain. But an industrious, active man, from habit, looks at the labour with the eye of a man; is not afraid of it; *and herein lies the secret spring of his ability;* he does not loiter or hesitate, he acts promptly, spiritedly, immediately.